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XXI. *List of Forest and other Trees, Northwest of the River Ohio.* By WINTHROP SARGENT, ESQ.

Boston, January, 1787.

MR. Sargent does himself the honour of presenting to his Excellency Governour Bowdoin, the President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, a brief descriptive list of the forest and other trees, N. W. of the river Ohio to the latitude of 38° . They are not well arranged, but in the same order in which they fell within his observations; and were noted merely for comparison with the woods east of the Allegany Mountains, and for his own private satisfaction. A suggestion from one of his friends, that this list may possibly contribute to the natural history of North America, induces him to offer it to his Excellency with most respectful compliments.

Oaks: Spanish, Black, White, and Chesnut Oaks, from eighteen inches to six feet diameter; Swamp White Oak, from twelve inches to five feet; and Black Jack Oak, to two feet; another species of White Oak, not large, smooth bark and bearing a sweet acorn: two feet diameter is the largest.

Yellow and White Poplar, six and eight feet diameter, and very lofty. Canoes of seventy feet length, and five feet breadth, are made of them, and capable of transporting thirty five horse load of skins.

Elms, of six feet diameter.

Sugar Tree or Sweet Maple, of five feet diameter; very beneficial to the country, as great quantities of sugar and almost

almost sufficient for the consumption of the people are made from the juices of these trees. Curled Maple, to five feet diameter.

Sycamore, from two to fifteen feet diameter; and the larger kind always hollow to ten or eighteen feet, and from thence separating into two or three limbs or branches.

Black Walnut, from two to six feet diameter. White Walnut or Butternut, from two to four feet diameter.

Cherry Tree, from two to five feet.

Black Ash, three feet diameter. White Ash, to five feet diameter. Hoop Ash, of three, and three and a half feet diameter.

Chestnut, from one to six feet diameter.

Black Hickory, with a small thin shell nut, and from one foot to five and a half diameter. White Hickory produces a small bitter nut, eaten only by the turkeys, and is from one to four feet and a half diameter, and excellent rail timber. Shell Bark Hickory produces a very fine long nut of one inch and three quarters, and is from one to five feet diameter.

Sassafras, from bushes to trees of three feet and a half, and in use for canoes.

Honey Locust or Jerusalem Thorn, from six inches to three feet, armed in the trunk and limbs with sharp thorns, and producing a sweetening very proper for beer, as it causes immediate fermentation. The Black Locust is a very durable wood, and in use for pins and gate posts; grows from six inches to two feet and a half diameter.

Beech

Beech produces a small nut in high esteem, and grows from one to four feet diameter.

Spruce Pine grows on cliffs near heads of waters, and is of the same qualities with the northern Beer Spruce; it is from one to three feet diameter. White Pine grows lofty, and to three and four feet diameter, but not in plenty. Pitch Pine, to three feet diameter, and producing tar and turpentine.

Red Cedar, of two feet diameter. White Cedar, eighteen inches.

Buck Eye or Horse Chestnut, of three feet diameter, and producing a bad nut.

Lynn, of three feet and a half diameter, a light white wood very proper for finishing the inside of dwelling houses. Cucumber Tree, of two feet diameter, a soft light wood, which may be applied as Lynn.

Here is a tree very much resembling the Sumach, growing tall, and to two feet and a half diameter. Sumach grows single, generally to eight inches diameter, and thirty feet high, producing abundance of berries.

Gum Tree, which is applied for wheel naves, is of three feet diameter.

Black and Yellow Birch, to two feet diameter. The bark of the latter is used by the Indians for making canoes.

Iron Wood, close and firm, to fifteen inches diameter.

Dog Wood, of twelve inches diameter.

Aspen Tree, two feet diameter.

Box Elder, from six inches to two feet, and a very crooked tree.

Mulberry

Mulberry Trees, growing on bottoms and rich uplands, eighteen inches diameter.

Crab Apple Trees, producing very plentifully of small fruit, and growing from six to fourteen inches diameter.

A variety of Plumb Trees, growing from seven to eight inches diameter, and bearing fine fruit.

White Thorn, very plenty, in the low grounds of creeks and cold land, from four inches to twelve in diameter.

Black Haw, four inches diameter, and producing good fruit. Red Haw.

Papaw, from six feet to twenty in height and six inches diameter, growing on rich shaded bottoms and north sides of hills, in best lands, and producing a most luscious fruit, in bunches or clusters of threes and fives, resembling cucumbers of about four inches, except that the ends are more round. They have in them seven large seeds, of the bigness and colour of tamarind stones, and the leaves of the tree are very large, long, and like an inverted spear.

Service Trees, to twelve inches diameter, and producing a red fruit of the berry kind, much admired by the bears, and for which they are very often broken down by those animals.

Hazel, Alder, Elder, Large Laurel, Nine Bark, Spice, and Leather Wood Bashes. Leather Wood bark is an excellent substitute for cord, answering on many occasions (particularly in packing) all the purposes of hempen strings : it grows only in low and very rich lands.